

# PROFILING WITH INTEL VTUNE

**Analysis Types** 

August 9, 2023 | Dr. Martin Errenst



### **ANALYSIS TYPES**



- Get an overview of different analysis types, for example
  - Hotspots analysis
  - Memory access
  - Threading
- Start with generic types
- Select specific types when necessary

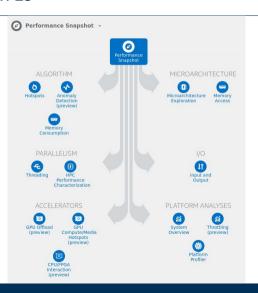


- Same as in introduction
- Three versions:
  - 1. Single process
  - 2. OMP SIMD vectorized
  - 3. OMP multi-threaded + SIMD
- Mostly useful to show features of analysis types

```
// Repetitions for larger workload
// #pragma omp parallel for
for(size_t j = 0; j < repetitions; j++){</pre>
   std::vector<float> v3(vsize), v4(vsize);
  // add and multiply random vectors
   //#pragma omp simd
   for(size_t i = 0; i < vsize; i++){</pre>
      v3[i] = v1[i] + v2[i];
      V4[i] = V1[i] * V2[i];
```

### **AVAILABLE ANALYSIS TYPES**

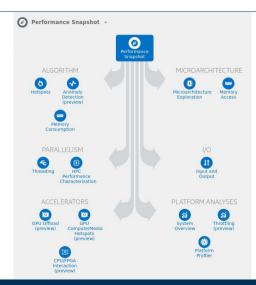




### **AVAILABLE ANALYSIS TYPES**



- Different emphasis on algorithm vs. platform
- Metrics and their presentation differ between analysis types

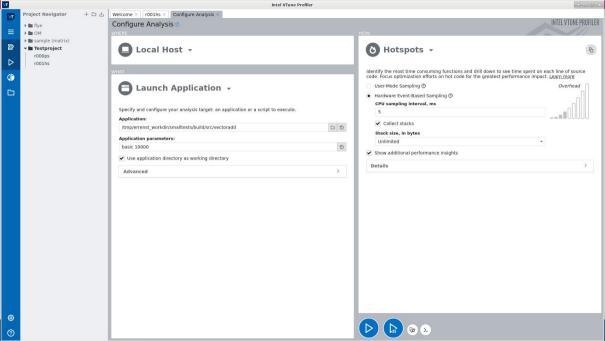


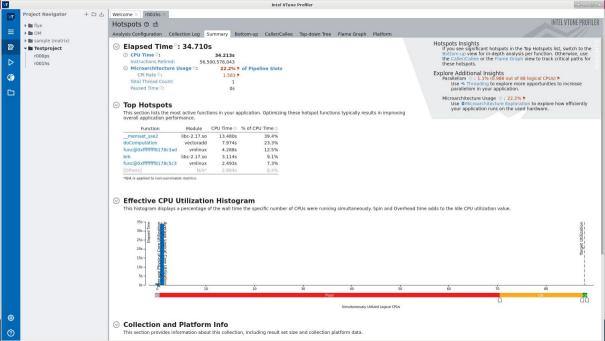
# **HOTSPOT**

#### Find the worst offenders



- A "hotspot" is a code segment where the program spends most of its time
- User and hardware sampling mode available
- Consider collecting call stacks
- Different sampling intervals and overhead





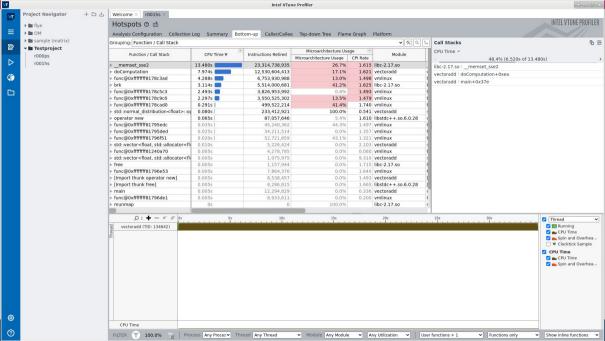
# **HOTSPOT**

# **Summary**



- Results show:
  - Elapsed time
  - Amount of instructions (retired and CPI)
  - Top 5 hotspots
  - Utilization of CPU features (microarchitecture) and parallelization
- Thread histogram only useful when working with threads
- Possible issues marked in red
  - Not always really a problem!

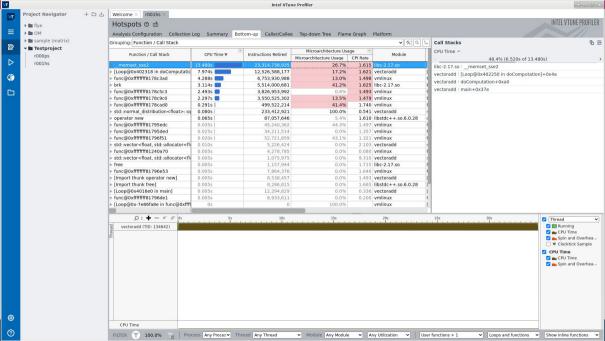




# # HPC.NRW

- List of functions with attributed measurements
- Largest hotspots at the top of the list
- Columns change per analysis type!
- Call stack for selected function on the right
- Timeline of thread utilization at bottom
- Useful feature on bottom right: show functions and loops



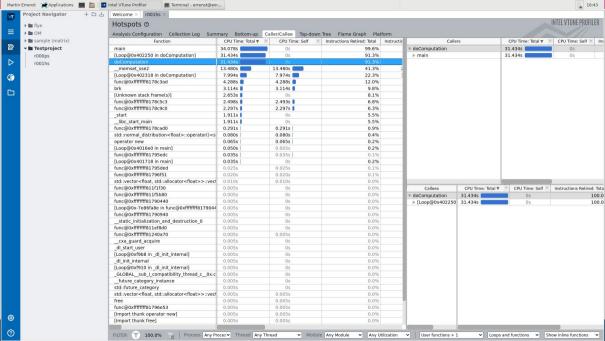


# Bottom up (2)



- Cryptic function names point to standard libraries (see "Module" column)
- Compiling with -g and possibly debug symbols can help
- Focus on your own functions first!
  - You probably don't want to spend time on someone else libraries
  - Consider filter results by module (bottom filter bar)
- Indirect inefficiency: If library functions are your worst hotspots, check if there are better ways to use them in your code. Examples are reducing allocations, trying a different container type etc.

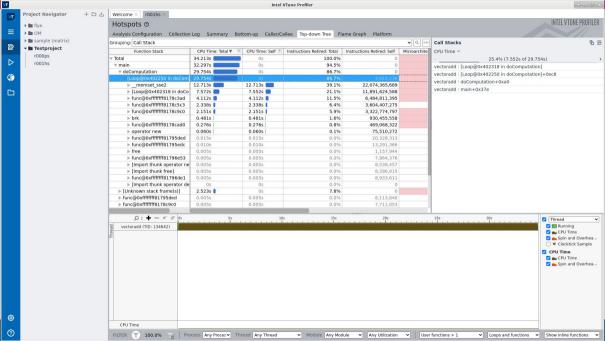




#### Caller/Callee



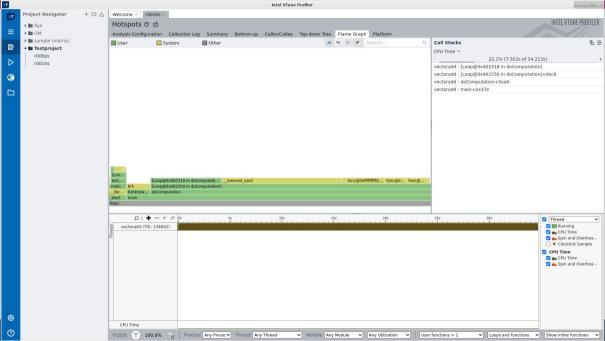
- For a selected function, show:
  - Callers: Where is this function called from?
  - Callees: What functions are called by the selected function?
- Can help with navigating through larger programs
- Hotspot might be caused by a single function in the Callee-stack
- Caller-stack can help with finding section of your program that cause the hotspot
  - If the program is configurable, maybe you can skip/remove/alter the section?



# # HPC.NRW

- Go through call stack from start of the program (main)
- Can help with navigation in larger programs
- Identify problematic sections of your program



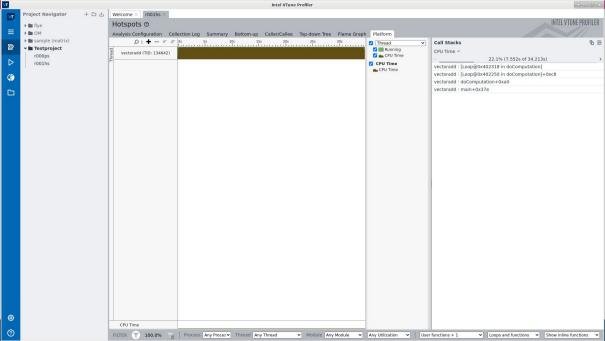


# Flame Graph



- Show (vertical) depth of call stacks in a timeline
- Hotspots are long on horizontal axis
- Depth and shape of call stacks might tell you something as well



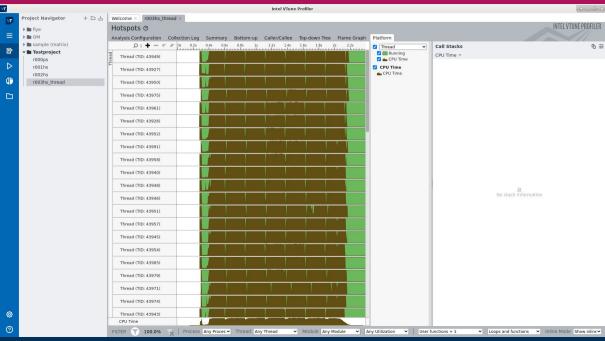


# # HPC.NRW

# Platform

- Timeline of thread and other resource activity
- Depends on analysis type, e.g. others might list memory or disk I/O





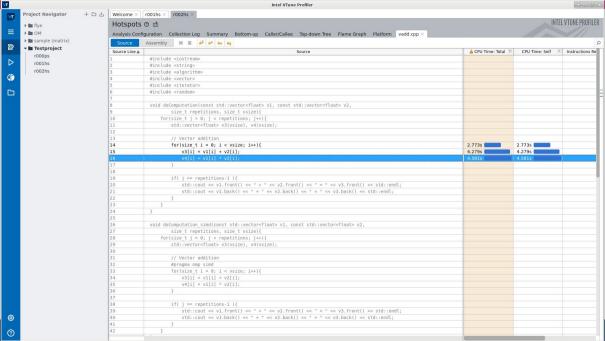
# **HOTSPOT**

# # HPC.NRW

Platform for multi-threaded case

- More interesting for multithreaded applications
- Can show synchronisation points or idle times





# **HOTSPOT**

#### **Source Lines Info**



- Source lines info works when compiled with -g
- Annotated assembly always available
- Metrics are sometimes attributed to wrong line
- Larger hotspot-lines have higher probability of having relevant measurements
- Very useful to find starting point of hotspot optimization

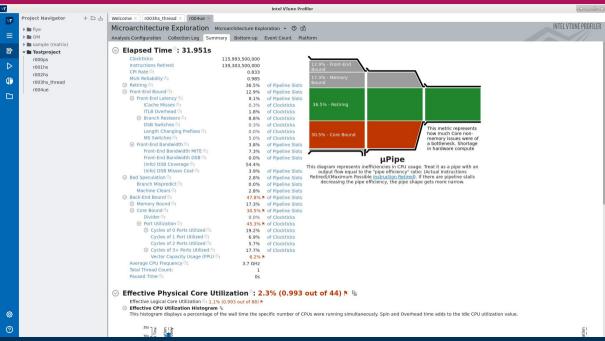


# # HPC.NRW

**Understand CPU utilization** 

- Gathering general information about utilization CPU resources
- Is my application "Front-end" and "Back-end" bound?
- How often do I hit branch mis-predictions or have resteers?



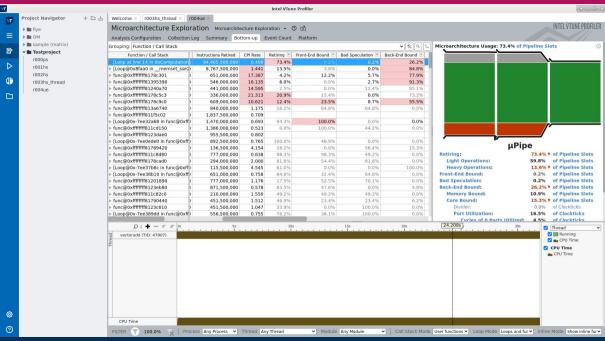


# # HPC.NRW

# Summary

- Different summary overview
- Focus on high level metrics
  - Front end
  - Back end
  - Speculation
- Mouse-over provides very useful "metric passport"
  - Explains what a metric is measuring
  - What is considered to be a good/bad value?

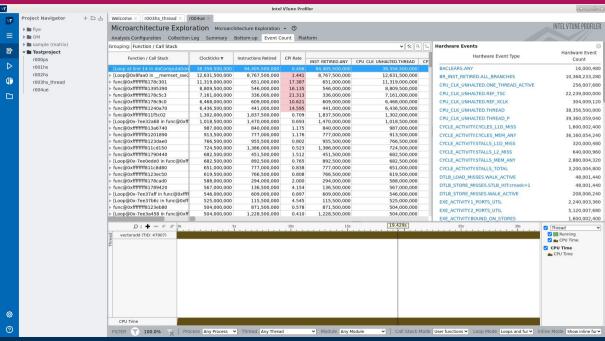






Bottom up

- Similar to hotspots results, but new columns
- Effect of function on high level metrics on the right



# # HPC.NRW

#### **Event Count**

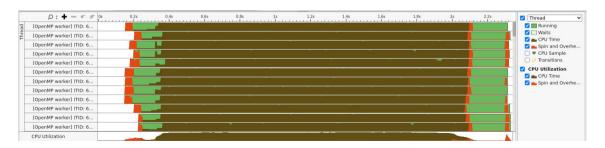
- Raw data of basic metrics
- Metrics in bottom-up view and summary are usually composites of these





# Optimize multithreading

- Useful to investigate scaling problems in multithreaded applications
- Gather information on time spent in locks



# MEMORY ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION



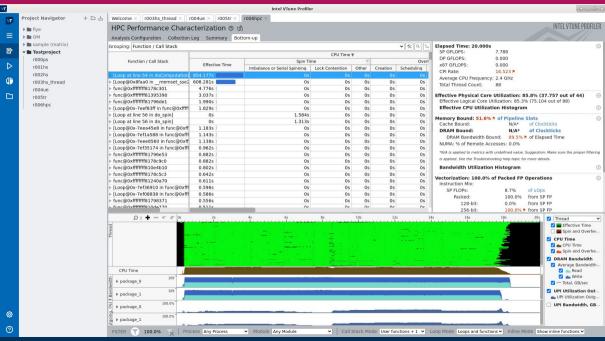
- To measure allocation counts & sizes
- Identify code sections with large/many allocations
- DRAM bandwidth
- Access to remote DRAM in NUMA (multi-socket) systems
- Can result in very large profile result files

### **HPC PERFORMANCE**



- Analyze aspects in HPC context
- CPU utilization, including OpenMP efficiency
- Memory and FPU utilization





# **VARIOUS PLATFORM ANALYSIS TYPES**



- Input and Output
- System Overview
- GPU offload / compute
- CPU/FPGA interaction

## YOU HAVE EVERYTHING YOU NEED!



- This is everything you need to profile and analyze an application!
- Identifying and solving a particular problem is the hard part
  - Depends very much on the details
  - Scientific method: measure, form hypothesis, change it, measure again
  - Aim for relative improvements
- It is useful to look up metric definitions in reference material (tooltips, documentation)